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BIG-SCALE FIGHTING FLARES UP ON ODER, DUE EAST OF BERLIN

Soviets Start River-Fording Operation Between Kuestrin and Furstenberg

Domei

BERLIN, February 7.—Fighting has flared up on a big scale on the central Oder due east of Berlin and Marshal Zhukov's forces which have been trying hard to expand their bridgeheads on the eastern bank of the river appear to have opened a major river-fording operation today on a 50-kilometer front beween Kuestrin and Furstenberg.

Heavy artillery preparation has been started today and Soviet infantry has moved up in large numbers. Fresh Soviet tank formations also have arrived in this sector. It is stressed in German quarters, however, that the German arms are posed for battle against Zhukov and are now waiting to be put to test.

In this sector, the Red army has already established bridgeheads at three points south of Kuestrin and on both sides of Furstenberg. Soviet activity indicates, however, that their main weight will be put on frontal attacks against Kuestrin and Furstenberg instead of expanding their footholds.

Battles Raging

Other reports said that although no new names have appeared in the reports from the Eastern Front, battles are raging with unabated fury nevertheless and great attention is being attached to the fighting sector between Furstenberg and Kuestrin on the Oder where Zhukov appears to have concluded preparations for a thrust against Berlin.

The same source stressed that the German power of resistance is far from broken, but on the contrary is increasing as admitted even in Soviet reports. Everyone in Germany is looking forward with calm and confidence to the immediate threat to the Reich capital and to the fighting ahead of the wall which is now reaching its climax.

Following reports are available concerning the fighting. Between Ratibor and Cosel, the Soviets attacked in battalion strength on the western bank of the Oder River and succeeded in making a breach into a town which had changed hands repeatedly during the past few days. German counterthrusts are now in progress against the dent.

Focal point of the fighting was on both sides of Brieg bridgehead and the enemy's foothold on the western bank of the river was further deepened. Most of the Soviet attacks, however, were split up by German counter-measures and south of Brieg repeated Soviet attacks collapsed. North of Breslau grim fighting continued near Parchwitz, Steinau, Glogau, Odereck and Crossen without changing the situation.

Soviets Pressing

In the important Oder sectors of Furstenberg, Frankfurt and Kuestrin, closest approaches to Berlin, no change of situation occurred, but Zhukov's forces are trying hard to press into the German bridgeheads on the eastern bank of the Oder and to extend their small landing places on the opposite bank.

Meanwhile, to the north, the Soviets won and then lost Pyritz, 30 kilometers southeast of Stettin. The Red army moving northward through south Pomerania reached Pyritz and during the past 24 hours the town changed hands twice but finally remained with the Germans.

GREW SUPPORTS FRANCE

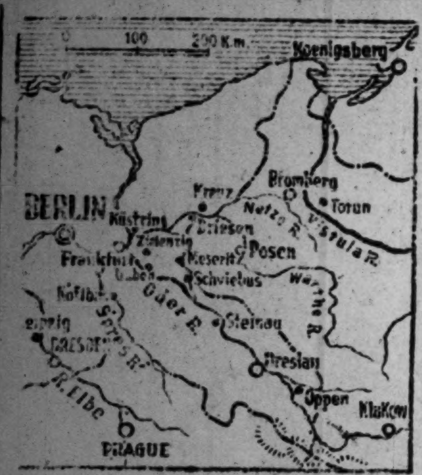
Says It Must Have Vital Place in Shaping European Peace

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 7.—Speaking at a press conference in Washington today on the European "liberated" countries, Joseph Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, declared that France must have a vital share in the shaping of European peace.

Regarding the Yugoslav Government, he said that the United States hoped to see a Yugoslav Government established in Belgrade but added that Washington was not interfering in the differences now prevailing between King Peter II and Marshal Joseph 'Tito' Brozovitch, Commander in Chief of the Yugoslav Partisan Army.

When asked by a correspondent concerning the declaration of war by Ecuador on Japan, Grew stated that Ecuador had acted on its own initiative.



BAD WEATHER PUTS OFF EISENHOWER'S NEW PUSH

Snowstorms and Blizzards Hit West Front—Enemy However Feverishly Preparing

Domei

BERLIN, February 7.—Unexpected snow storms and blizzards sweeping across the western battlefields have clamped down on fighting action on major scale and Eisenhower's forces whose new offensive in the Roer sector had been expected daily and even hourly are still biding time until the present heavy weather lifts.

Reports claim, however, that Eisenhower is feverishly making his last preparations for the attack in the northern sector of the Western Front on both sides of Aachen and the beginning of the new Anglo-American offensive may be expected any time with the improvement in the weather.

The British 2nd and American 9th Armies which are expected to bear the brunt of the new offensive did not undertake any large-scale attacks yesterday while the British thrusts on the Roer were locally limited.

Heavy artillery fire has been concentrated on both sides of Dueren for the past three days indicating the forthcoming offensive, but Field Marshal Walter von Model, in command of this sector, is still keeping back his heavy artillery. It is recalled that Marshal Model had exploited artillery action to its fullest extent during the previous four battles for Aachen.

At present, General Courtney Hodge's 1st American Army appears intent on gaining the Siegfried Line on both sides of Urft Dam prior to the launching of the big offensive and a strong fighting force is moving northeastwards on the line of Schmidt, Urft Dam and Schleiden.

The American 1st Army maintained strong pressure between Urft Dam and western Snow Eifel, and advanced infantry and tank spearheads moved up as far as the dam. Fierce fighting was waged in the region of Schleiden and Hollerath which was costly for both sides. German positions on the northern slopes of the Eifel, however, still remain a threat to the flank of the American forces and the success of the big offensive depends greatly on their elimination.

The role that the American 3rd Army is to play in the coming offensive is yet unperceptible but portions of this army carried out attacks south of Snow Eifel and near Vianden which were easily repulsed in counterattacks. It is possible that the focal point of this army's attacks will be shifted farther to the south, perhaps to the Saar front.

Meanwhile, in upper Alsace, German detachment movements to the Rhine line continued as planned despite enemy pressure on both flanks.

Lend-Lease Costs Bared

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 7.—The Lend-Lease operations have cost the United States Government up to January 1 of this year $35,383,000,000 it was revealed today by Leo Crowley, Director of the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration, according to a Washington report. He disclosed that reverse Lend-Lease from Britain totaled about $2,500,000,000 annually and that about 8 per cent of the total American food production was being sent abroad under the Lend-Lease Act.

Carriers Form Main Bulk

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—Admiral Sir Bruce A. Fraser, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, according to a dispatch from Auckland, New Zealand, has announced that aircraft carriers form the bulk of the large-sized vessels in the fleet under his command.

DETAILS OF 'BIG 3' MEET ANNOUNCED BY MOSCOW

Broadcasts Leaders Already Attending Session Held in A Black Sea City

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 7.—A Moscow broadcast received here today said that the "Big Three" conferees are already in session somewhere in a Black Sea city.

The report said that the following communique has been issued:

"The President of the United States, the Premier of the Soviet Union and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, accompanied by their chiefs of staff, foreign secretaries and other advisers are meeting in the Black Sea area for the purpose of planning the complete defeat of the common enemy and the building of a firm foundation for lasting peace.

"The meetings are proceeding continuously and they began with the military discusions. The present overall situation on the European fronts was reviewed and the fullest information was exchanged. Complete agreement was reached on the joint military operations for the final phase of the war against Nazi Germany. The staffs are working out jointly detailed plans.

"Discussions have begun covering the joint plan of occupation and control of Germany, the political and economic problems of liberated Europe, and proposals for the earliest possible establishment of an international organ to maintain peace.

"A communique will be issued following the conclusion of the conference."

Competent circles believed that the agenda for the present meeting among the anti-Axis leaders will be no less formidable than that of the Teheran Conference of November-December 1943. They stated that the principal points of discussion will probably include, (1) the final destruction of the German military machine; (2) drafting conditions to be imposed on Germany after her unconditional surrender, and (3) switching of the whole strength of the anti-Axis war machine to the Far East immediately after Germany's collapse.

Meanwhile, there are indications of the anti-Axis leaders conferring on plans for an offensive against Japan.

Seen As Ruse

Domei

BERLIN, February 7.—The attempts of the Anglo-American press to push the problem of Germany to the fore in connection with the "Three Power" Conference is regarded in German political circles as a ruse to divert public attention from the more important political problems which face the anti-Axis.

Both American and British papers point to the fact that such problems as those in connection with Poland and Yugoslavia are "no longer of importance for the future establishment of peace conditions, whereas the question of what to do with Germany is acute."

An important point in judging the situation is Premier Josef Stalin's dominating position in the military domain. German political circles point out that the Soviet Premier will probably make full use of the situation in his attitude toward the political problems.

10 Killed on Way

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—Ten persons were killed and five others missing and believed killed when the plane carrying some members of Prime Minister Churchill's staff crashed on the way to the "Big-Three" conference, according to a London dispatch.

To Sound French Opinion

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 7.—A rapid upswing in French political activity is forecast as a result of the decision to hold municipal and other local elections, according to a Paris dispatch. These elections, the same report says, will be the first opportunity to assess French public opinion on vital questions on policy, particularly in domestic reforms. At the same time they will reveal how far the old political groupings will be maintained and to what extent the resistance movement can push their identity and influence on future French politics and economics, the dispatch says.

Arnold Is Hospitalized

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 7.—General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force, is now a patient in an army hospital and physicians have ordered him to take a month's rest from the effect of overwork, according to a Washington report.

Citations Issued to 5 Army Pilots For Gallantry in Ramming B-29's

Exploits of Men Who Carried Out Sure-Hit Death-defying Actions Against Enemy Bombers Over Nagoya and Tokyo Revealed

To the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor have been brought the citations previously issued to five heroes including Lieutenant Minoru Shirota who engaged themselves in intense air attacks against the enemy B-29 bombers which raided Nagoya and Tokyo on January 3 and 9 of this year and who died heroically in daring ramming actions, the War Ministry announced on Thursday.

The announcement said:

"The undermentioned carried out sure-hit ramming attacks against the B-29's that raided the Nagoya and Tokyo areas on January 3 and 9, 1945, and were granted citations by General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Commander-in-Chief of the Defense Headquarters. These citations have been brought to the gracious attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

Lieutenant Minoru Yoda, attacking formations of B-29's which appeared over the Nagoya district on several occasions, downed one raider and damaged three others, and on January 3 of this year, he rammed his plane against the enemy commander's plane in the air over Nagoya and met a heroic death.

Lieutenant Toshiro Wakui who downed two B-29's out of the formations which came attacking the Kyushu and Nagoya districts from the Mariana base, again brought down an enemy attacker by a ramming action after contacting a formation of 10 planes in the skies over Nagoya on January 3 of this year. He died in action.

Sub-lieutenant Mitsuyuki Tange who was attached as a member of the Shinten Anti-Air Raid Unit of the Special Attack Corps, rammed and downed an enemy plane over the sea east of Choshi by tenaciously chasing a formation of eight planes which had penetrated the skies over the vicinity of Tanashi on January 9 of this year. He met a heroic death in action.

Special Sergeant Major Takashi Awamura, who during several of the B-29 raids on Japan had participated in counterattack operations and scored a brilliant record of two enemy planes shot down or damaged, contacted on January 9 this year a formation of eight enemy planes over Tanashi and made repeated attacks against the enemy. He pursued the enemy planes to the skies over Choshi and then launched a daring ramming attack. He sent one B-29 crashing to the ground.

Sergeant Masumi Yu, as a member of the Shinten Special Attack Corps, contacted a formation of eight enemy planes over the vicinity of Tanashi on January 9 and in a daring ramming action sent one enemy plane hurtling downward. He met a gallant death.

U.S. SENATORS UNDECIDED ON NATIONAL DRAFT BILL

O'Mahoney Disagrees With Patterson That Measure Will Increase War Output

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 7.—Members of the U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee are still undecided over the necessity for the "Work or Fight" Bill, a Washington report disclosed today.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat of Wyoming, is among the Senate committee members who is doubtful that a "Work or Fight" legislation will increase production.

O'Mahoney's view is a sharp variance with the one held by Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, who testified yesterday before the Senators that "no one is entitled to a free ride in this war."

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—Top officials of the U.S. War Department today urged quick Senate action on the "Work or Fight" legislation in testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee considering the bill to make every man between 18 and 45 subject to draft for war work or immediate induction into the armed services, according to a Washington dispatch.

Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, urged that the passage of the bill would speed prosecution of war by firstly enabling the United States to reinforce the army and navy and at the same time step up munitions production; secondly heartening the men at the front, and thirdly serving notice on the Axis that they have no choice of respite.

NIMITZ TO ADVANCE BASE

Moves With Subordinates Under Him—New Locality Not Bared

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—The command of the advance base of the American Pacific Fleet announced on February 7 that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet has moved to the advance base with the air unit under his command and the various planning organs staffed by the members of his staff, according to a Reuter dispatch of February 1 from the advance base.

The removal is reported to have been carried out without any incident involving the surface craft of the Pacific Fleet. The position of the advance base has not been revealed.

East Bengal Bombed

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—Headquarters of the Indian Army today announced that Japanese planes bombed and strafed the eastern area of Bengal Province at dawn today. It also admitted slight damage.

ENCOURAGEMENT WIRES SENT FUEHRER, IL DUCE

Viscount Ogasawara Presents Messages to Ambassador Stahmer and Colonel Principini

On the occasion of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day, February 8, messages of encouragement to Fuehrer Hitler and Il Duce Mussolini in their fight against the common enemies of their countries and Japan, were handed by Vice Admiral Viscount Naganori Ogasawara, President of the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Association, and others to H. G. Stahmer, German Ambassador, and Colonel Omero Principini, Italian Charge D'Affaires.

Calling upon the German Ambassador at 11:30 a.m. Vice Admiral Ogasawara presented the message with the request that it be wired to Fuehrer Hitler at once. He was accompanied by Dr. Taichi Kitajima, President of the League of University Professors, Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Japan Commercial and Industrial Economies, Lieutenant General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Association of Service to the State through Industry, and Tsuneo Kanemitsu, representative of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

Calling next upon the Italian Charge d'Affaires at 1 p.m. Vice Admiral Ogasawara and his party presented the message and at the same time pledged to make greater efforts toward the fulfillment of the common mission of Japan, Germany and Italy.

YIOJIMA AND YAP RAIDED

Hahajima, Rota Also Hit—Over 100 Planes Over Balik Papan

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, February 8.—Yiojima was raided by an aggregate of 26 large-sized enemy planes during daytime of February 5. From the afternoon of February 6, to early morning of the following day, several large-sized enemy planes made about 10 repeated raids on the island.

A total of approximately 100 medium and small-sized enemy planes raided Yap Island during daylight of February 5. Twelve B-24's appeared over Hahajima during daylight of February 6. Rota Island was also raided by about 20 enemy B-29 and F4U planes from noon of February 6, and during the night of the same day.

Balik Papan Attacked

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, February 8.—Over 100 B-24 and P-39 enemy planes raided Balik Papan on the afternoon of February 5. During daylight of February 6, about a dozen P-38's made repeated attacks on the city.

ALL BUDGET MEASURES VOTED BY UPPER HOUSE

Unanimous Approval Given Bills Thursday After Reports on Findings of Committee

The House of Peers approved all the budgetary bills in its plenary session on Thursday.

At the outset of the session which opened at 10 a.m., a motion was introduced to commend four members of the House, Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, Viscount Nagakoto Kiyooka, Viscount Tanetada Tachibana and Viscount Tanehide Akizuki, in appreciation of their long Parliamentary services. Viscount Kiyooka expressed thanks for the honor on behalf of the three other Peers. Messages of condolence were then read in memory of two members of the House, Baron Migiwa Watanabe and Viscount Hichinosuke Uehara, who recently passed away.

Reports on the findings of the Budget Committee were made by the Chairman of the same Committee and interpellations were posed by Count Yoshinori Futara and Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate. Following these interpellations, Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura took the rostrum and expressed himself in favor of the budget bills. The House then approved the bills with a unanimous vote.

Bills pertaining to reserve funds were introduced and immediately referred to the committee. The House then passed the bills providing for revisions of the Income Tax Law and 16 other laws.

Reports were made on the findings of the bill for an extraordinary measure in financing munitions industries by the chairman of the committee concerned, whereupon an amendment was proposed by Joji Matsumoto. In the course of ensuing discussions, Kazuo Aoki, former Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, and Baron Shigeto Hozumi expressed themselves against the proposed amendment while Daisaburo Tsugita and Chuzo Iwata spoke in favor of the proposal. The House approved the bill without amendment. A bill for the revision of the Penal Code which had been submitted by the Diet members was introduced and immediately referred to the committee concerned.

The Account Settlement Committee of the Upper House sat in a meeting from 3 p.m.

With the House of Representatives now in a state of virtual recess, the only session held on Thursday was that of the Account Settlement Committee.

FIGHTING ACTIVE IN BURMA

Japanese Forces Expanding Bridgehead on Left Bank of Mu River

Domei

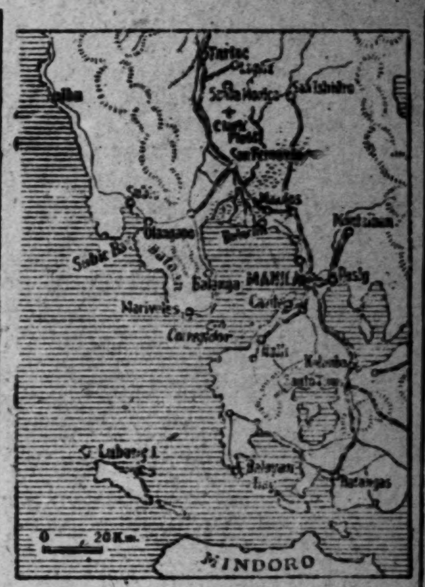
LISBON, February 6.—Japanese Forces are attempting to expand their bridgehead on the left bank of the Mu River at a point where the Irrawaddy River meets the Mu River, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia announced today, according to a Kandy dispatch.

Invigorated activities are being witnessed in the vicinity of the bridgehead contructed by the anti-Axis forces on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy River, and the Japanese have been directing furious fire against the anti-Axis positions, the announcement said.

In the Arakan area, the Japanese have again started attacking the roads and defense lines in Kangar, southeast of Ayab which is controlled by the anti-Axis forces. Meanwhile, the Japanese entrenched on Ramri Island are putting up stiff resistance against the anti-Axis troops at a point, some six and a half kilometers from Ramri which occupies a central sector of the island.

3 B-29's Over Shikoku, Kobe

Three Mariana-based B-29's came attacking Shikoku and Kobe between the night of February 7 and the following morning. The first raider principally attacked Kagawa and Kochi prefectures at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday and although some bombs were dropped, no damage was caused. The second raider entered Kobe at 3 a.m. the next day but no damage was reported although a few bombs were dropped. Another raider again penetrated the same city at 5:30 a.m. causing slight damage due to a bombing attack.



FIERCE FIGHTING RAGES IN MANILA AND VICINITY

Japanese Halt Enemy Attacking Positions in Neighborhood of Aga

By T. TADA

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 7.—While one corner of Manila City has been entered by the enemy, due to the fierce fighting of our Forces he has not been able to make any appreciable advance and the fighting line has not changed at all during the past week. Eager to retake Manila, the enemy has been pushing his offensive in a semi-circle. The forces which advanced northward from Nasugbu began a general offensive against our position in the neighborhood of Aga, but our troops stationed in the steep mountain region are not allowing the enemy to make any advance, despite their numerical inferiority.

In an effort to break through this impasse, the enemy brought reinforcements in the shape of air-borne troops into the neighborhood of Aga and Tagaytay. However, they were subjected to a surprise attack by our units and suffered serious damage. Also the enemy in the northern part of the Bataan peninsula met the counter-attack of our soldiers on the narrow road east of Subic and thus is unable to proceed further for the present.

The large enemy unit advancing southward from San Fernando has reached Malolos and is now attempting to ford the Banban River. However, it has already met with the concentrated attack of our Forces several times and a fierce battle is in progress. A section of the enemy's mechanized units has come to Santa Maria, east of Malolos, from the north, but already they have suffered the loss of about 30 tanks and armored cars and about 150 men, either killed or wounded, by the daring attack of our Forces.

On the night of February 4, our Artillery Units made a sudden attack on about 100 enemy motor cars fully loaded with soldiers in the neighborhood of Santa Maria and forced them to retreat. On the night of February 3, in his attempt to retake Manila, the enemy entered the city with some American-Filipino troops but were dealt an annihilating blow by our Defense Units. At the same time, the enemy began guerrilla action against the city, setting fires and throwing bombs. Thus, most of the bridges spanning the river which flows through the center of the city have been destroyed, and on February 4, fire broke out in various parts within the city.

Artillery corps several times the strength of the infantry units which make up their rear, which are attached to the enemy units attempting to reach Munos via the Luzon plain, are bombarding our positions in order to try to clear a way. Though placed at a disadvantage on the flat land, our Defense Forces are not only stopping the enemy advance but also achieving great results. They patiently bear the enemy bombardment during the day and at night turn to the offensive. In this way, on February 2 and 3, they were able to set ablaze four enemy tanks, smash one armored car and four artillery pieces, shoot down one fighter plane and kill or wound 500 enemy soldiers.

The enemy has gradually strengthened his defense position at his base at Damortis, north of the Lingayen bridgehead. Also enemy warships in the bay are continuing their shelling. But in spite of all, the enemy has not been able to make any advance and the fighting line has not changed during the past week.

Can Become U.S. Citizens

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 6.—The United States Congress introduced a bill today to permit Indian nationals to adopt American citizenship under the quota system, according to a Washington report.

FIERCE FIGHT RAGES IN LUZON WAR AREA; ENEMY LOSSES HIGH

Battle Line Extends From Lingayen Coast to Manila Through Clark Field

With the firing line having been extended from the Lingayen Bay coast to Manila through the Clark Field sector in the north, the battle of the Luzon front has now become intensified together with that in the southern area.

After annihilating a part of the position of the American forces that pierced a corner of the city of Manila from the north on the night of February 3, Imperial Forces are now continuously engaging in embittered fighting holding all the important positions in and outside of the capital.

Meanwhile, the main body of the invasion forces completed their concentration of troops in an area north of Manila after February 5 and under cover of bombing attacks started a new offensive in an attempt to occupy Manila.

Yank Attackers Repulsed

In the area on the northern bank of the Pasig River heavy fighting is going on, while a part of the United States forces which attacked Nichols airfield, south of Manila, were repulsed by the Japanese.

Strongly attacked by the Japanese in the neighborhood of Aga, the enemy troops that landed on Nasugbu have so far been unable to make any effective onrush and are continuing to reinforce their flank in order to make a speedy advance toward the capital. Under these circumstances, the enemy sent its air-borne units to Tagaytay but met a heavy Japanese counteroffensive in which they were repulsed.

After the landing in the Subic Bay area, the Americans have been trying to continue the eastward drive step by step but their operations have been progressing unsatisfactorily.

Taking up various positions, Japanese Forces in the Clark sector continue to engage in bloody operations against the invaders who suffered a loss of more than 7,000 men killed or wounded.

Although no changes in the military situation in the Lingayen Bay front were reported, serious and bitter attacks continue in the vicinity of Rosario, a strategic point leading to Baguio, as well as on the various fronts at Munos, Lupao, San Jose and Umingan.

Defend Pivotal Points

By M. MATSUZAKI

Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN BASE ON LUZON ISLAND, February 8.—The southward advancing enemy troops, who in cooperation with Filipino bandits have invaded the vicinity of Manila since the night of February 3, are now being subjected, by the Landing Forces of the Japanese Navy, to devastating street fighting in the eastern and northern sectors. The Naval Landing Forces are safeguarding with their lives the line between the Malacanan Palace and the station.

A grim scene is being enacted in the city, with the Malacanan Palace and the main thoroughfares enveloped in flames due to incendiaries dropped by enemy aircraft. In defiance of raging fires, crack units of the Japanese Forces are battling fearlessly, defending the pivotal points with their lives, and a heavy death toll has been exacted from the invaders.

Part of the enemy paratroops in cooperation with Filipino bandits assailed Nichols Field airdrome from the southern direction, but the Japanese entrenched in the south of Manila wiped out the invaders twice on the afternoon of February 5.

On the night of the same day, raiding units of the Army and Navy, charging with fixed bayonets, blasted enemy tank and infantry positions.

Other units of the Navy in the Clark Field area, in concert with the Army Forces, turned their spearhead toward the enemy main bodies attempting to force a southward advance. Carrying out repeated bayonet charges into the enemy, three sailors of the Landing Forces blasted two enemy tanks. Thus fully manifesting their sterling quality, the Japanese Landing Forces chalked brilliant war results in the Clark Field area, including 20 tanks and several armored cars blasted and 2,300 enemy bodies left behind.

'BIG THREE' LACKS POWER TO GIVE PEACE TO WORLD

Plans and Promises of Confab To Bring Only Lasting War, Says Dietrich

Domei

BERLIN, February 6.—Dr. Otto Dietrich, Reich Press Chief, speaking before the foreign press representatives in Berlin today, denied that the Powers meeting in a tripartite conference somewhere near the Black Sea had any legitimate qualifications for bestowing peace on the world.

Dr. Dietrich asserted that Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Premier Josef Stalin, who profess to be the moral leaders of the world, are pursuing two main objectives at this conference: first, they want to persuade the German people to surrender, and secondly, they wish to lay a foundation for world peace.

In the past years, he explained, they have failed to persuade the German people to capitulate and bring about their self-liquidation. Also this time he promised, they will not succeed in doing so.

Tackling the conference's second objective, Dr. Dietrich declared, "They profess the desire to organize a world peace, but the question is raised 'what do these very three men actually possess to bestow peace on the world?' All their speeches dealing with the future world community, collective security and world organization to secure peace are cheap drafts on the uncontrollable future."

Continuing, Dietrich stressed, "They are beautiful and luring aims promising everything and keeping nothing. In reality they are extremely dangerous for world peace. They do not serve peace but war."

The Press Chief recalled that it is a historical fact, that such promises and words only served to bring about the outbreak of World War I. "The expression of such man-made thesis created the local conflicts which set the whole world aflame."

Declaring that all sensible men at that time warned against this dangerous slogan, Dr. Dietrich stressed, "The same caution is more than ever necessary today when the future of humanity is at stake. Capitalism and Bolshevism whose representatives are now assembled at the Tripartite Conference, cannot be champions of lasting peace because they are latent germs and constant brewing centers of war."

Key-noting his interview, Dr. Dietrich stated, "The aim for which those assembled at the Tripartite Conference are fighting is not, as they say, world peace, but, on the contrary, lasting war. What they will actually bring about is not a plan of permanent peace, but the scourge of eternal war. That alone can and will be the product of their organization to secure world peace and prevent future wars."

Continuing to stress historical examples, the Press Chief said, "In 1939 they talked about indivisible peace until they had brought about the all-out war, and they will talk today about the organization of this world peace until they have brought about a lasting world war.

"These facts would, of course, not be discussed at the Tripartite Conference. If they really wanted peace Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin, realizing the responsibility toward all peoples, would have to ascertain that world peace can only be achieved in a world where the elements of war have been eliminated. They would have to proclaim that 'peace on earth' is possible only in a world where the United States gives up her war-provoking world economic imperialism and devotes herself instead to making her own people happy.

"True world peace is possible only in a world in which England returns freedom and liberty to the oppressed large and small nationals in India, Arabia and the rest of the world. Eternal peace is only thinkable when capitalism with its fight of all against all, with its ceaseless tensions and its high explosive martial conflict charges, have disappeared from this world; when capitalistic exploitation has been made as improbable as Bolshevistic enslavement and its blood-thirsty instincts of destroying everything. World peace is possible only in a world which plutocratic and economic privileges have been saved and in which the same conditions exist for working people and nations."

U.S. Fears Soviet Aims

Domei

BERLIN, February 6.—Great anxiety is revealed in the American press on the outcome of the "Big Three" Conference, according to the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse. Also more concern is being felt in the United States over Soviet ambitions in Europe than in Britain.

So far there has been only one official statement on the Conference which was made by General Charles de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government of France, who expressed disappointment at not being invited to participate in the meeting. In the spokesman's opinion, De Gaulle is now faced with a crisis since political successes were not forthcoming. social and economic tensions are increasing in France and the general situation within that country is nearing a climax.

Meanwhile, the attempt by the "Big Three" at their Conference to formulate concrete plans for estranging the German people from their leaders is derided in the German press. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes that it is immaterial what the planned manifesto may contain since the German people, after their experience of 1918, will not again be deceived by empty promises. The paper stresses that if any appeal is to be made to the German people, it will have to be made to the Fuehrer himself.

Prices in Chungking Are 655 Times Higher Than Prewar Level

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—The retail price index of Chungking in January stood at 655 times the prewar level (July, 1937) compared to 485 times at the end of last year, representing a jump of 35 per cent in a single month, the Chungking Cabinet spokesman disclosed in today's press conference, according to a Chungking dispatch. Particularly notable was the rise of 90 per cent in rice and 100 per cent in flour, he said.

GREATER EAST ASIA WAR EFFECTS FILIPINIZATION

18,000,000 People Unified into One Solid Mass — Nation Proud of Independence

Among all other effects, good or bad, that the Greater East Asia War has brought upon these shores stands out the Filipinization and the unification of the 18,000,000 brown men, women and children.

The fourth year of the War of Greater East Asia finds Filipinos to a man most conscious of their national heritage moulding the people into a solid mass. And for this, Filipinos owe Japan everlasting gratitude. For it had to be that "big brother" of Oriental nations, who had had long and varied experience in growing up into a world power, that could only make Filipinos realize the backwardness of their past ideologies and practices. It was Japan who, provoked beyond endurance, set out on her path not only to insure her existence against British-American death-threats but also to liberate her fellow Asiatics from western rule.

One by one—China, Burma, the Philippines, Free India, and next Indonesia—countries of East Asia have been freed from British-American and Dutch domination, rid of the devilish occidental influences and granted independence which is every nation's due.

Thus, to the benevolent Japanese Empire go the hearts of the 18,000,000 Filipinos for the establishment of the present Republic, which symbolized their awakening as a people, equal to, if not better than, other members of the world and family of free nations.

Although these three years from December 8, 1941, have been indeed "times that try men's nerves," Filipinos, however, have been able to survive the ordeal with dignity, poise and grace, thereby doing great honor to the memory of their national heroes and martyrs, as well as living up to their age-old traditions and customs. Doubtless, the war has caused much human suffering and untold harships; it has dislocated even national economy and social structures. Doubtless too, however, the war has also some good points. For one thing, the Greater East Asia War has forged closer the Filipino family ties. For another, it has done away with political organizations inherent among democracies which tended to divide the people rather than strive for their interests and welfare. So, from the smallest unit which is the family to the largest group of people which is the Kalibapi (National Service Association of the Philippines), now the sole political party, Filipinos are welded by common ideals and aspirations toward national salvation.

Initial Steps

The formation of Neighborhood Associations composed of families belonging to certain districts, and the dissolution of all existing political entities were among the first acts of the Japanese Military Administration taken upon occupation of the Philippines, and these constituted initial steps toward Filipinization and unification of 18,000,000 natives of these islands. These were also in line with Japan's War aims to wipe out British-American influences from the East and at the same time push through the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, in which all Orientals will respect each other's customs and traditions and share with one another's prosperity and happiness, as well as extend mutual help for their respective cultural and material development.

Through the Kalibapi and Neighborhood Associations, both of which are patterned after similar groups in Japan, and lately the Kapariz (National Youth Movement), Filipinos have been imbued with the spirit of nationalism and service to their country, the imperative necessity of which, for the survival of Filipinos as a people and nation, has never been felt as it is now. Also, through these organs Filipinos are being made to realize that they are, and will always be Filipinos and as such, they belong to the East Asia sphere and for that reason they should dissociate themselves from all evil occidental relationships. Furthermore, while war has brought about the dearth of imported goods, it has brought to the fore the Filipino peoples' resourcefulness of industry and ingenuity. Native materials are being utilized to the greatest advantage possible for substituting foreign articles, and Filipino inventiveness is being taxed to the utmost to turn to things essential to his livelihood.

Even in literature, science, fine arts and branches of human endeavor, including motion pictures, local talents, material and background are being used to the full in the present Filipinization movement.

Tagalog, the national language, for instance, is more extensively used now than heretofore. Made-in-the Philippines products from native materials are at present preferred to the old ones from abroad. Thus, the tendency to use and profit by things of the Philippines, has permeated Filipinos through the through. This is culminated to be for Filipino more than anything else in making the people think and act in the Filipino way in conformity with President Jose P. Laurel's desire to establish a "Government of the Filipinos, by the Filipinos, and for the Filipinos alone and exclusively."

As President Laurel, on several occasions has said, only Filipinos can love themselves for "Filipinos can never expect other peoples to love them more than they can love themselves."

.. By GELACIO TECECHIAN

DISARMING OF GERMANY, JAPAN URGED BY SOLON

Senator Vandenberg Outlines Plans for Immediate Pact Against Axis Aggression

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 7.—In a speech made before the Variety Club of Detroit last night, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican member from Michigan, outlined once again his plan for an immediate treaty against Axis aggression, namely, that America should guarantee, and act immediately, "to join effectively in keeping Germany and Japan demilitarized," according to a Washington report.

Vandenberg's foreign policy speech in the Senate some weeks ago, at which he first proposed his plan, set the stage for a series of Congressional declarations. He asserted once more last night that the differences now dividing the anti-Axis nations could be smoothed out by the immediate signature to an anti-Axis aggression treaty.

The outstanding differences between the United Nations, he reaffirmed, came from one nation's actions affecting the interests of others. One of the most important points of his Senate speech was repeated again, namely, "that unless and until America's Allies know that they can depend upon America to join effectively in keeping Germany and Japan demilitarized, they will continue to go their own way." He added that "this country should say immediately what she intends to do and then begin immediately to do it."

Last night's speech is generally regarded as a second chapter of Vandenberg's original foreign policy speech in the Senate. One of the most serious shortcomings of the American position up to now has been that neither Prime Minister Winston Churchill nor Premier Josef Stalin could consider, with justice, that when President Roosevelt spoke of American participation in postwar international government, he spoke only for his party, and not necessarily for his government and for the nation. The historical event of President Wilson's repudiation by the Senate is the best justification for this.

It is thought that this second declaration by Vandenberg, plus a series of Senatorial and Congressional statements which followed Vandenberg's original speech, will probably go a long way in relieving the present situation. It is interesting to note that when Roosevelt called Vandenberg to the White House after the Senator's original speech, it is said that the two men exchanged views in a very friendly atmosphere.

THE FATHER OF FLIGHT

The Daring Man Who Proved That He Could Fly

The well-publicized fact that the Wright brothers of America were the first human beings to fly heavier-than-air machines has detracted the attention of the general public from the feat of Alberto Santo Dumont who succeeded in fitting a 3½ horsepower gas engine on an 80-foot long cigar-shaped bag as far back as 1898, and taking to the air.

Alberto Santos-Dumont was a wealthy Brazilian living in Paris. His invention was a bag of varnished silk fitted with hydrogen and powered by a gas engine taken from an auto-tricycle. The flight was made before a gaping crowd that assembled around the zoological gardens in the French capital on a September day in 1896. After climbing into his "aerial automobile" which looked like a wicker laundry hamper with a gas motor and two-bladed propeller, attached by cords to a balloon, he shouted: "Let go, all!" The crew fell back, the engine started, the propeller turned, and Santos-Dumont No. 1 soared up triumphantly.

A man flying! The crowd cheered and wept. It was the first time any of them had ever seen a human being steering himself through the air.

Suddenly a little girl shouted: "It's broken!"

It was. The air pump had failed and the great envelope was buckling in the middle. It was a matter of moments till the crash. Santos-Dumont was now over a field where boys were flying kites.

"Take my guide rope," he shouted when his ropes touched the ground, "and run against the wind like a kite." They did so, and the wind resistance broke his fall. "And so," he reported, "I was saved that first time."

But he had flown. He had gone up under his own power without throwing the ballast overboard, as balloonists did. He had steered his ship at will.

Santos-Dumont, the first man ever to fly on gasoline power, weighed little more than a hundred pounds. Yet even before his first flight the frail, foppish little foreigner, whose head was overlarge for his small body, had become a hero in Paris.

Ambitious mothers hoped to see their daughters driving with him in the Bois. The blase, titled sportsmen in the Jockey Club welcomed him for his ability and for the dare-devil coolness with which he risked his neck. He was very much a man of the world: but as simple and direct as a child. He would work all morning in his shirtsleeves in his own machine shop and then turn up at the most fashionable restaurant in the Bois for lunch attired, invariably, in a top hat and frock coat.

When he wanted to find out how he would react to altitudes he simply climbed Mt. Blanc. The first time he made a balloon ascent, he took along a lunch of chicken, cold roast beef, champagne, ice cream, cakes and chartreuse, eating as he floated up into a white, opaque world. Nothing, he explained afterward to the delighted Parisians, could be more agreeable.

He designed the smallest spherical balloon ever built—The Brazil—and after ascents in it he used to drive back to Paris in his vermillion automobile with the little balloon in a valise on the seat beside him.

At the time of his first triumph Santos-Dumont was only 25 years old. He was born in Brazil in 1873, one of ten children of a Sao Paulo coffee king. On his father's huge plantations which boasted 60 miles of private railroad, the most modern machinery of the day was used, and here the boy's mechanical genius had opportunity to develop. At 12 he worked in the cab of an American locomotive, hauling trainloads of green coffee. Occasionally he turned his face up to the Brazilian sky, where, he wrote years later, "The birds soar with such ease on their great outstretched wings, where the clouds mount so gaily in the pure light of day, and you have only to raise your eyes to fall in love with space and freedom."

Inspired by the novels of Jules Vernes, he built toy balloons and dreamed of a ship that would go through the air. In his spare time he worked in the plantation shops like an apprentice mechanic.

At the university in Rio de Janeiro he took honors in science, then persuaded his father to send him to Paris to study aeronautics. In the '90's, Parisians were fascinated by eccentric methods of transportation—horseless carriages, autotricycles, balloons.

To his "immense astonishment," however, Santos-Dumont found that, while there were a number of spherical balloons in Paris, there were no steerable ones. The record had been dismal: Giffard's steam airship and Renard's electric airship had proved impractical; Wolfert's ship had caught on fire and killed him; Schwartz's rigid airship had blown up.

Nevertheless, Santos-Dumont began experiments which led at last to his triumph at the zoological gardens in 1898. Encouraged by this success, he built four more $30,000 machines. Then he was ready to try for the the coveted Deutsch prize of 125,000 francs—the equivalent af $25,000—which awaited the man who could could fly around the Eiffel Tower and back to St. Cloud in half an hour.

On August 8, 1901, he sailed from the starting point to the Tower in nine minutes. It looked as if he had the prize in his grasp. But as he reached the Tower there was a violent jerk on the cords suspending his wicker basket. These in front slackened, and the propeller blades bit into them—it was a matter of seconds before he would be catapulted into space. In a flash Santos-Dumont threw the switch, the propeller fluttered to a stop; the big machine, half collapsed, drifted with the wind until it bumped into the roof of a building. There was a loud explosion and Santos-Dumont No. 5—and Santos-Dumont—disappeared from sight.

Paris firemen galloped to the scene to find the aeronaut clinging to a narrow window ledge 100 feet above the ground, waiting to direct the salvage operations. The long keel of the ship had come down catercorner across two roofs and had held firm, saving him from death.

Undaunted, the inventor gave the order for Santos-Dumont No. 6 that very night, and in a month he was aloft, steering for the Tower once more. An immense crowd watched him. As before, his ship held confidently to her course. Rounding the Tower the primitive motor almost stopped. Santos-Dumont left the controls, adjusted the spark, then flew triumphantly back to the starting point—this time to win the prize, which he promptly divided between his ground crew and the poor of Paris.

While his triumph was still news he had a red-and-white-striped balloon house built at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris. Here he "stabled" three more ships, the Racer, the Runabout and the Omnibus—quite a sizable air fleet for a private pilot, even by today's standards.

To prove that flying was destined to be a part of everyday life, he kept aeronautics constantly before the public eye by methods worthy of a Barnum. He would fly down the Champs Elysees boulevard, descending at his favorite cafe for a drink.

If he was working at Neuilly, he sailed home to his apartment in the Champs Elysees for lunch, where a houseman waited on the steps to catch his guide rope. People who were in Paris then remember how, on pleasant evenings, they used to see his carriage lamps twinkling in the sky. When the President of France reviewed the troops on Bastille Day, Santos-Dumont was overhead firing blank-cartridge salutes to the envious army on the ground.

Once his engine caught fire as he was returning from the races at Auteuil. Leaving the ship to steer herself, he climbed forward and beat out the flames with his hat. His crashes and hairbreadth escapes helped to spread his fame.

Once, during an Anglo-American polo match, he sent a young girl up solo.

"Steer for the polo field," he said. "I will bicycle over to meet you. Pull this cord if you get frightened. If you faint you will come down hard, but it won't kill you."

The young lady was not the fainting kind. She rose confidently and sailed through the skies. As the dirigible came over the field the ponies reared and bolted. "It's Santos-Dumont again," someone said. Then a roar rose from the grandstand. It was not Santos, but lovely Miss Aida de Acosta, in a big hat tied on with a chiffon veil. She came down safely, stayed to see the polo match, and then flew back to Neuilly while Paris stared open-mouthed. Miss de Acosta is the only woman who has ever soloed in a dirigible.

Santos-Dumont was reproached for having allowed a young woman to expose herself to such dangers. "But it is not dangerous," he protested. "Flying is so simple a schoolgirl can do it."

Alberto Santos-Dumont was 40 years ahead of his time. He foresaw a new world, united by airways, along which passengers, mails and freight would be transported. He wanted to share his vision with the world but prominent men of the day dismissed his ideas, and the press, in reporting his many crashes, nicknamed him "Santos-Dismount." In 1902, however, the Prince of Monaco offered to build Santos-Dumont a balloon house if he would bring his dirigibles to Monte Carlo for the winter. Santos-Dumont accepted. The debonair, reckless young South American was dined by the Prince of Monaco, taken to supper by bankers. When he was aloft he was always a sensation. Yachts and sailboats turned out in his honor, and well-known automobile racers sped their cars at 40 miles an hour along the coast road to keep up with him.

But his airships were still far from perfect—they could fly only in calm weather. The next step was to construct a heavier-than-air machine. And after many experiments with machines that were half airplane, half dirigible, he finally succeeded.

In 1906 he gave the world's first public demonstration flight of a heavier-than-air machine. (The Wright brothers did not fly publicly until 1908. Later he developed the first successful monoplanes, built of bamboo and Japanese silk, and weighing, with engine and owner, only 242 pounds. He christened them his "Dragonflies." In 1909, skimming over hedges and treetops in his second Dragonfly, he set a new speed record by traveling five miles at the rate of 59½ miles an hour.

It was his last triumph. By 1909, aviation had begun to slip out of the hands of inventors and into the hands of engineers and mechanics. At the hangars he found grimy men who spoke the slang of the streets; flying became a matter of races and barnstorming competition for prizes. For the fastidious Brazilian aristocrat this was intolerable, and he retired from the field.

Like Nobel, Santos-Dumont was convinced that his inventions would make war so terrible that man would abandon it. When the first World War came, this belief was struck a crushing blow. He secluded himself at his villa near Paris, where he suffered attacks of melancholia. Horrified and helpless, he ended by persuading himself that he was responsible for the war.

In the years following the Armistice, every aviation disaster intensified his belief that he had brought a curse into the world. When he came home to Brazil in 1928, a Condor plane, flying out to meet his ship, crashed in Rio harbor, killing its crew. Santos-Dumont attended their funerals and then locked himself in a hotel room for days. When the dirigible R-101 was wrecked he tried to kill himself. After that, relatives and loyal friends kept close watch on him.

In 1932 there was a brief revolt in Sao Paulo against the Brazilian Government, and Santos-Dumont saw in the blue sky of his native land the colossal engine of destruction that was conceived on the day he had guided himself around the Eiffel Tower. His nephew left him alone for a few moments, and when he returned Santos-Dumont had disappeared. They found him in a bathroom, hanged with his own necktie.

Today Santos-Dumont's influence is on every hand. The air-mindedness of the people of the world today was born of his clever showmanship; the airplanes that now add a new dimension to the tragedy of war look back to a common ancestor in his Santos-Dumont No. 1 and Dragonfly. The pity is that the father of flight could not wait to see the rise of the curtain on the next act, featuring giant passenger liners and sky-shouldering cargo carriers of the air—aerial ties that will unite lands and peoples as no other agency can. Already, through the war clouds, is to be seen the new world of which Santos-Dumont dreamed.

POSTWAR UNEMPLOYMENT IS GREATLY WORRYING U.S.

Unemployed May Reach 20 Million; No Concrete Preventive Measures Seen Yet

The more emphatically Washington agitates for an early termination of the war, the more excited becomes the discussion on the outlook of American postwar economy, states the German Economic Report, according to a special dispatch to this paper recently.

The report says: foremost place in this discussion is held by the question on how to avoid the vast unemployment that must be expected. Nearly all of those who try to make forecasts, predict a severe depression. This is borne out by two reports received in the last few days.

The biggest United States trade union combine, the American Federation of Labor (AFL), declared that a depression could be avoided only by taking immediate preventive measures. It believes that no less than 20 million people will be unemployed unless strongest attention is paid to the whole problem at the earliest possible date.

Since a straightforward government policy to avoid the postwar depression has not become apparent as yet, while the expert opinion of the special committee of the House of Representatives has likewise failed to satisfy, the people are now trying to secure prosperity, at least, for individual cities and districts by inaugurating local committees.

What cannot be understood is how they imagine a boom can be created locally, in view of the close interlacing of economic relations throughout the United States. Because of the expected national crisis they are apparently hoping for a kind of reinsurance in the shape of big public building enterprises of communal importance.

Characteristic of this tendency is the program evolved by the Committee for the Economic Development of New York. Upon close inspection, however, the committee reveals its fear of unemployment. A 35 percent increase over the 1940 production is stressed for New York and the chairman of the committee admits, that only in case this increase is achieved, will it be possible to avoid the unemployment of 550,000 people in New York.

Twenty million unemployed in the United States and 550,000 in New York alone—these are not gratifying prospects of the future, which the American workers and soldiers are facing, the report concluded.

Belgian Regime Quits; Van Acker Is Ordered To Form New Cabinet

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 7.—The Belgian Government under the premiership of Hubert Pierlot resigned today, the resignation being accepted by Prince Charles, Regent of Belgium, according to a Brussels report. It was reported that Prince Charles has ordered Labor and Social Welfare Minister Van Acker to form a new Government. In submitting his resignation, Pierlot, who is supported by the British Government, declared that he was convinced that his Government no longer enjoyed the support of the Belgian Chamber of Commerce. Reports said that Pierlot's move was not entirely unexpected for a parliamentary vote had been expected to overthrow the Government.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 7

The defenders of Budapest also yesterday smashed all enemy attacks.

On the Oder front, the enemy managed to slightly expand his bridgeheads north of Ratibor, near Brieg and at Kuestrin. In southern Pommerania and West Prussia, the enemy pressure northward continues in the Pyritz, Arnswalde and Deutsch-Krone areas, while northwest of Schwetz, enemy attacks were warded off. The garrisons of Graudenz and Elbing are putting up a stiff front against strong enemy assaults.

In East Prussia, Soviet breakthrough attempts at the focal points were frustrated as well as near Landsberg. In Samland, enemy attacks abated in violence as a result of serious losses and in a counterattack our grenadiers succeeded in closing a gap in the frontline destroying 48 enemy tanks and 37 guns.

Our naval forces supported the army in Samland and yesterday effectively joined in the defensive fighting for Elbing for the first time. The naval flak shot down three enemy planes including two four-engined bombers.

In the west, our troops repulsed the British troops attacking on the lower Roer, while on the upper course of the river, American attacks failed with the exception of some slight dents. On both sides of the Snow Eifel, local and pillbox fighting increased in violence and extension.

From the Sauer and Moselle front, violent enemy artillery fire is reported. American attacks against our Saar bridgehead between Forbach and Saargemuend as well as at Bliesbruck failed, and advanced enemy formations were repelled in counterattacks.

In Upper Alsace, our troops were taken back to a reduced bridgehead. Between Neubreisach and the Rhine, they then repulsed the enemy who attacked in a southerly direction while strong enemy attacks at Ensisheim were likewise smashed in counterattacks.

In central Italy, fighting is going on on the heights between the Sergio Valley and Callicano.

In the Mostar area in the Herzegowina, renewed fighting is going on with attacking bands.

American terror formations bombed Magdeburg, Thuringia and Saxony where damage was caused particularly in Chemnitz.

B-29's Raid F.I.C., Thailand

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—The United States War Department, according to a Washington dispatch, has announced that a squadron of B-29 planes, based in India, attacked French Indo-China and Thailand on February 7.

STRONG JAPANESE FORCES BLEED ENEMY IN LUZON

Americans Advance in P.I. According to Nippon Strategy, Mainichi Comments

The American forces' approach to Manila has revealed a part of the Japanese Army's strategy in the Philippines, comments the Mainichi.

While permitting the enemy to enter the Luzon plains, our forces hold strong positions in the mountain regions. They possess vast stores of munition and provision. They are prepared to fight a long battle, bleeding the enemy in the process.

The ideal strategy against an enemy that has come by sea would be, of course, for our air forces to sink the enemy warships and transports. Our air forces have been able to smash a portion of the enemy strength in the Lingayen Bay.

The second best plan would be to have our ground forces crush the enemy on the beach. Such an attack would have inflicted great damage on the enemy.

After considering these points, our forces decided to permit the landing of the main part of the enemy strength. Preparations were made accordingly.

The mountain regions to the east of the Luzon plains and to the east of Manila are ideal strategical positions. With our forces entrenched here and provided with sufficient munitions and food supplies, the fighting will naturally develop in a manner which will cause the enemy large losses, through bleeding tactics, with only small damage to our forces. According to this basic strategy, when the enemy landed in the Lingayen district, our forces using only a small portion of their strength caused the enemy great damage; and our men were not subjected to the fire of the enemy's deck guns. They have since been patiently waiting for good opportunities to bleed the enemy.

Just as expected, five enemy divisions are already held on the Luzon plains, with one division of strength wasted. Whether or not the enemy knows our strategy, he is rushing toward Manila, sending two divisions southward, and newly landing two divisions from Subic Bay and another division from the Nasugbu. Our forces, which attach no military importance to Manila itself, have established positions in the mountain regions east of Damortis, Rosario, San Jose and Manila, and their strength in these positions has not been reduced in any way since the enemy's landing. Meanwhile our crack troops in Manila are ready to kill as many Americans as possible as they advance.

Under such conditions, it is unlikely a great decisive battle will develop between the main strengths of the opposing sides. More likely a long and effective bleeding battle will develop. As the large population of the Luzon plains is not self-supporting, the United States forces will have a hard time merely to maintain the livelihood of the inhabitants. On the other hand, our forces control the Kagayan plains which is truly the granary of Luzon.

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KOISO URGED TO TAKE QUICK DECISIVE ACTION

Leaders Suggest 10-point Program for Government in National Emergency

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso was urged in a statement of policy presented on February 6 by a group of influential individuals to adopt all measures quickly necessary whereby the 100,000,000 people of the Empire can concentrate their energies on achievement of the objects of carrying the War of Greater East Asia through to its end.

The authors of the statement were Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto, Iichiro Tokutomi, Yoshihisa Kuzuu, Rear-Admiral Toshio Matsunaga, Haruhiro Minagawa, Torizo Kurosawa, Lieutenant General Nobutaka Shioden, Junichiro Kobayashi, Zenyemon Higuchi, Shosuke Yoshiue, Tanenori Irie, and Sozaburo Yokoo.

The statement had 10 points, embodying the authors' idea of just what should be done by the Government in the greatest national emergency in the history of Japan.

The statement follows:

1. The secret of winning a war lies in getting the start of the enemy. In politics as well as in warfare the thing to do is not only to have a quick eye for opportunities and catch them when they come but also to create opportunities and be quick to utilize them.

2. There should be a thorough demonstration of the notion that the 100,000,000 people are in resolution to die fighting for the national cause. The rise or fall of a State depends on whether the people are resolved to die for the country or not.

3. The production of wooden planes should be greatly increased and that quickly. Fortunately Japan has in abundance materials and ability required for the large-scale production of wooden planes. Whether Japan can put a new face on the war situation depends entirely upon the speedy and great extension of the production of wooden planes.

4. All important factories should be placed under State management and the management of labor revolutionized.

a. All persons who are actually employed should be retained, whether they are the leaders or not, with the exception of those who are unfit for their work. Above all personnel administration should be removed from bureaucratic influence. Care must be taken to see that the State-managed factory has all that is good in the private undertaking. It will be the easiest thing in the world to double factory efficiency if the workers are made as patriotic and as eager to serve the State through labor as those in the Army and Navy arsenals are.

b. The logical conclusion of the placing of important munitions factories under State management is that all undertakings in the country should be made to follow the principle of promoting the achievement of the purpose of the State and the human resources they have at their command so managed as to permit them to play a large part in the extension of fighting power.

5. Important munitions factories should be moved quickly to places of absolute safety.

a. Basements of a sufficient strength should be converted into factories at once.

b. Buildings of middle and higher schools should be turned into factories at once. Buildings of national schools also should be converted into factories in case of necessity, as also public halls, theaters and like structures.

6. Thorough mobilization should be carried out at once.

a. Women should be thoroughly mobilized.

b. The personnel of Government and public offices and of various control associations should be halved through the simplification of office work.

c. There should be a clean sweep of workers in public organizations who have nothing to do with the conduct of the war.

d. The services of casual workers should be requisitioned and steps taken to make an end of the practice of payment for labor services at rates not recognized by the authorities.

7. In principle, all instruction at middle schools should be stopped. Any instruction given should be such as is required for character-building.

a. Middle schools should be closed as a matter of principle. Any instruction to be given at middle schools should be restricted to that in science, engineering, medicine, and agriculture.

b. Pupils in the fourth and higher grades of the national school should be made to be absent from school for a period of time so as to assist farmers and others who are engaged in pursuits of importance from the standpoint of the State.

c. More than 70 per cent of the space occupied by school playgrounds should be brought under cultivation.

d. Normal school and other students who are living in dormitories should be made to meet their own requirements of foodstuffs.

8. So-called production corps should be brought into being and in order to insure that the corps shall produce as much as is expected by the authorities, a system of responsibility for the corps should be brought about.

a. The industrial and agricultural units of the production corps should be organized at once.

b. The officials and people as a whole should be made to cooperate in the achievement of full results by the production corps.

9. There should be a full measure of self-sufficiency in fodder and fertilizer. The output of foodstuffs increases with the increase in the supply of vegetable manure.

The increase in the production of vegetable manure is made possible by the establishment of self-sufficiency in fodder.

10. There should be an end at once of all illegal dealings in goods.

The right sort of price policy should be established at once and put into effect. Thorough-going measures should be adopted for the elimination of all black market transactions.

Enemy Changes Tactics in Raiding Japan; Stress Placed by Lemay on Incendiaries

The change in the enemy's air raid tactics against Japan calls for alert and determined action on the part of the civilian air defense corps ever ready to counter the enemy in whatever tactics he may employ.

The enemy's air raids on Japan are gradually gaining in intensity. The use of incendiaries for the main part in the raids on Tokyo on January 27 and on Kobe on February 4, both during daytime, attests to the fact that the enemy is resorting to all sorts of tactics in raiding Japan. The assumption of the command of the 21st Bomber Command by Major General Curtis Lemay, the prompter of the carpet bombing tactics on Hamburg, has important connections with the change in enemy tactics. Lemay was in command of the 20th Bomber Command in China when the raids on northern Kyushu commenced on June 16 last year. Since then there have been 20 large scale daylight and six night raids on Japan.

In these raids bombs were used for the most part. But in the last Kobe raid, the enemy used incendiaries mainly. With the incendiaries were mixed a certain portion of bombs. Of course, unless the bombs make direct hits on the objectives the incendiaries have far greater destructive power. This fact is well borne out in looking over the results of air raids on Japan. The activities of our air defense corps has deviated the enemy planes from their bombing course and kept the damage at the greatest possible minimum.

In light of the results of previous bombings, Lemay places greater expectation on the inflammatory power of the incendiaries. It is believed that Lemay's tactics are to burn the proximity of the mark and depend on the fire to spread to the ultimate objective. The recent mixed incendiary and bomb dropping raid on Kobe reminds one of the carpet bombing tactics on Hamburg a year before last. In six days of bombing an aggregate of 2,300 B-24's darkened the skies over Hamburg. Eighteen thousand one hundred bombs and 173,400 incendiaries were dropped on the city. Hamburg was reduced to ashes. There were two daylight and 44 night raids in the six-day period. The incendiaries were dropped mostly at night.

The use of incendiaries in the daylight raid on Kobe, in contrast to Hamburg, is accounted for by the fact that the great distance between Saipan and Kobe makes a large-scale night raid rather difficult. Moreover, fearful of being intercepted by Japanese air defense forces, the enemy took the incendiary tactics instead of trying to hit the objectives with bombs.

The indiscriminate bombing on Tokyo and the incendiary tactics in Kobe show that the enemy has taken into due consideration the characteristic features of Japanese architecture. Against the varied tactics adopted by the enemy, it behooves the civilian air defense corps to be ever alert and fully prepared to counter every tactics of the enemy in a versatile and unhindered air defense lineup.

News and Views

The 'Big Three' Conference

By SAIJI HASEGAWA

The communique of the "Big Three" Conference that has been issued simultaneously in Washington, London and Moscow confirms the prevailing opinion that the "Big Three" might quite easily come to an agreement on their plan of "military operations in the final phase of the war against National Socialist Germany," but on political issues it is already more than unlikely that complete accord could be established at the meeting now going on "in the Back Sea area."

The points mentioned in the communique are three, namely, first, joint plans for the occupation and control of Germany; second, the political and economic problems of "liberated" Europe; and third, the plans for the earliest possible establishment of a permanent international organization to maintain peace. From the above phraseology, it may be safely concluded that the "Big Three" are not dead earnest in the establishment of a permanent international organization. They are a little wiser than the delegates at Dumbarton Oaks where a three-power agreement was not reached on possible sanctions against an aggressor. That they have apparently given up the idea of immediate establishment of a world peace organization can be seen in their communique, leaving it to "the earliest possible" date.

The political and economic problems of "liberated" Europe must present a thorny question to the conference. For it is clear President Roosevelt must somehow prevent Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin from dividing Europe into their respective spheres of influence. The mission of Harry Hopkins, the President's roaming diplomat, is reliably reported to have given a foretaste of what the autocrat at the White House would propose at the "Big Three" Conference.

In this connection, it is significant that the well-informed New York **Times** correspondent, Raymond Daniell, reported about a fortnight ago that the substance of a message transmitted from the White House to No. 10 Downing Street was that the American people are in a mood "in which the actions of their Allies could precipitate them from wholehearted cooperation for the maintenance of peace in Europe into a wave of disillusionment that would make the isolation of the 1920's pale by comparison with what might follow this war." Daniell continued, "The British have been told with force and authority that this mood can change, if the American people once get the idea that this war, which started as a crusade for freedom, ends in just another struggle between rival imperialisms."

Daniell points out that the fundamental conflict seems to be between the idea that the liberators should impose a government of which they approve on liberated nations and Washington's views that liberated peoples should choose for themselves. Therefore, President Roosevelt cannot meet Marshal Stalin half way on Polish partition; neither can he approve Churchill's policy of tanks and bombs in Greece.

Meetings may be "proceeding continuously," as the communique reports, but the fundamental conflict is not so easy to be settled. Meanwhile, let us wait and see the second communique promised at the conclusion of the conference.

ENTERING TOKYO SCHOOLS

Evacuated Students Returning to Pursue Higher Education

Healthy and full of high spirits, the boys and girls who have just completed the junior course of national schools in various localities in the country where they have evacuated, are now ready to return to Tokyo to enter the Boys' Middle and Girls' High Schools.

The graduates will return home in Tokyo sometime between February 21 and March 10. Prior to departure, farewell parties will be held, and they will also make rounds bidding good-bye to the villagers who have been kind to them during their stay there.

Meanwhile the evacuation of those who have just completed the second grade of the junior course of national schools in Tokyo will start from April 1.

Obituary

Viscount Shichinosuke Uehara, 48, a member of the House of Peers, died on February 6. Viscount Uehara entered the House of Peers in 1934.

Captain Namio Watanabe, 63, a member of the House of Peers, passed away due to acute pneumonia on Monday. Funeral services will be held at 10 a.m. on February 14 at his Meguro residence.

Tadao Saito, 68, head of the Okura Museum, Tokyo, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his Setagaya residence. Funeral services were observed at his residence at 10 a.m. Thursday.

Dowager Baroness Tsuneko Kato, wife of the late Dr. Baron Terumaro Kato, passed away due to old age at her Kojimachi residence on Monday. She was 77 years old. Funeral services were held at 11 a.m. Wednesday at her residence.

Mineo Asahara, head of the Stenographic Section of the House of Representatives, died at his home in Hinomachi, Shiga Prefecture, on February 6 at the age of 40. Upon graduation from Kyoto Imperial University he entered the Overseas Ministry, now defunct, and after serving as head of the local department of the South Seas Government had been transferred to his present post.

Tadataka Eigawa, Manila representative of the Dai Nippon Brewery Company, died at his home in Suginami-ku, Tokyo, on February 4 at the age of 58.

Ken Ebihara, former president of the Tokyo Dentists' Association, died at his home in Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, of heart disease on February 2. He was 66 years old.

Captain Baron Migiwa Watanabe, 63, member of the House of Peers, died of pneumonia at the Navy Kyosaikai Hospital in Naka-Meguro on February 5.

RUBBER STOCK IN JAPAN AMPLE, STATES YOSHIDA

Various Ministries Cooperating To Improve Transportation From South

A sufficient stock of crude rubber is now held in Japan Proper to meet present requirements and also efforts are being directed to improve the transportation of the supply from the supply from the south, it was assured by Munitions Minister Shigeru Yoshida in his written reply to the questions asked by Yoichiro Nakamura, member of the House of Representatives in a letter of enquiry.

Mr. Nakamura's questions were mainly on the absolute necessity of crude rubber, the acquisition of sufficient quantity, and on measures and policies for attaining that quantity.

The written reply of the Munitions Minister to his questions is as follows:

"To the importance and necessity of crude rubber, the Government has given it serious thought in the past and taken various necessary measures as regards import, export and consumption. But in view of the recent war situation, the Government is giving fuller consideration.

"As for the import of crude rubber from the south, various measures are being enforced for mobilizing required shipping bottoms for the transportation of this material. Concerning its storage and consumption in Japan Proper, steps have been taken to keep it at scattered points. Also measures are being effected for the utilization of reclaimed rubber, the adjustment of consumption orders and production, and preferential production at superior plants. All these measures will be acurately and satisfactorily enforced.

"Urgent measures have been taken since last year under the close cooperation of the War, Navy, Transportation and Communications and Munitions Ministries to ensure the required supply of rubber. Consequently a sufficient quantity has been stored in Japan Proper to meet present needs. In future, all transportation facilities will be enforced at proper times and in proper regions in order to assure the attainment of the required supply."

NAVY CALLS FOR STUDENTS

Volunteers Must Be From Science Or Engineering Schools

The call for reserve student volunteers by the Navy will be open until February 25. The present Navy call will apply to university and technical school students who will temporarily enter the services in May of this year. Applicants will be restricted to students whose period of military exemption will terminate after April and are enrolled in the science or engineering schools. They will enter the aviation, general military tactics and the mechanics courses in the Navy. The age of the applicants should be under 25 on January 30, 1945.

Examinations will take place during the middle of March in various places and those passing the tests are expected to enter the barracks in the early part of May.

STRESSES ASIATIC UNITY

Must Crush Enemy, Manchou Envoy Li Tells Reporters

Domei

NANKING, February 8.—The time has arrived for the three Asiatic nations of Japan, China and Manchoukuo to concentrate their total power for the successful consummation of the current war, declared Li Shao-keng, new Manchoukuo Ambassador to China, on February 5 in his first interview with Chinese and Japanese reporters after he had presented his credentials to the National Government of China.

"China and Manchoukuo are closely related not only historically but geographically, Ambassador Li stated, "Their relations had further been cemented through the adoption of the Joint Declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China."

He stressed that this juncture of the war, when it had attained its greatest intensity, makes it urgent that the three countries concentrate their total power to crush the Anglo-American enemies.

Opening Nurses' Schools

In view of the indispensable role being played by nurses in medical fields, the Education Ministry has decided to open two-year nurses' training courses from April 1 at imperial universities and medical colleges throughout the country. Those who have completed the senior course of national schools are qualified to register, and upon graduation they are able to enter higher educational institutions. While at school, the students will be given a monetary aid amounting to ¥300 a year.

PRESS COMMENTS

THE NEW CHINA POLICY

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu the other day in the Diet made a statement on Japan's new economic policy toward China in connection with the present stage of the war. The contents of this policy have now been announced. The role which the National Government of China is called upon to play includes its participation in strengthening the fighting power for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, and at the same time by reinforcing the people's livelihood, to strengthen the foundation on which the Government itself stands, thus to effect a broad development of its political power.

However, these two tasks of contributing toward the fighting strength and reinforcing the people's livelihood are attended by various difficulties under the present conditions in China, and there may be a danger of the two running counter to each other. The essence of our policy toward China must consist in assisting to eliminate this difficulty so that the National Government may reach its intended objective.

It is from this viewpoint that we would like to examine the new economic policy. In the first place such matters as the unification of the works of the higher organs on the spot, the rationalization of the accommodation of materials, the facilitating of transportation, the protection of the currency, and the development of China's initiatives, are all of a most pressing nature but the details of each of these new measures have not been made clear. Moreover, such measures as the unification of organs, the mobilization of private capital, the promotion of light industries, the reform of purchasing methods, and the strengthening of the supply of goods in return, have already all been taken up time and again, and also enforced. Thus it is difficult to rid oneself of the impression that the new announcement is merely abstract.

Policies become effective only through their enforcement and enforcement is governed by objective conditions. Therefore, the present problems should not be tackled indiscriminately through numerous itemized measures, but should be treated in accordance with priority considerations, and mainly with realities in view. At the same time it is necessary to reexamine, critically consider, and reflect upon, past measures, and past failures must be avoided.

The second point is that the policies heretofore adopted toward China have shown a tendency toward passivity and shortsightedness. This means that hitherto it often happened that policies lagged behind realities. What was lacking in enforcing the policies was the broad outlook on things to come and anticipation of developments.

If the new purchasing policy does not work out well, the method is changed at once. There were many instances where measures have been taken too late, such as the hurried adoption of temporary measures to deal with the problem of the inflation. Such matters as form the new economic policy, should all have been enforced long ago. Indications are not lacking that in today's pressing war situation, these measures are rather late. We believe, however, that inasmuch as they are being enforced, there must be both the determination and the power of enforcement.

In the third place, in enforcing these policies toward China, it is necessary to make plans not merely for the fulfilment of the requirements of the moment but also in connection with the situation after the war. Economy and the people's livelihood have a historic past and are also linked with the future. If only the present is considered and not the future, then the capital of the people will not move and neither will the people. Accordingly, it becomes difficult to influence the popular mind. Even American economic aid to Chungking is being administered with the aim of China's postwar industrialization and the raising of the people's standard of living.

Conditions in the areas under the control of the National Government are very difficult. But inasmuch as the measures to be taken regarding the economic policy toward China have been decided upon, we sincerely hope that the points we have raised will be given consideration in enforcing these measures, thus bringing about the result required by the war situation.

NATION MUST BE READY FOR SUPREME SACRIFICE

To Achieve Final Victory Such Mental Preparedness Is Essential, Stresses Obata

"The time has come for every member of the Japanese nation to be ready to die for his country," declared Cabinet adviser Tadayoshi Obata, former chairman of the Association for the Service to the State through Industry, according to Domei on Tuesday afternoon when the Imperial Headquarters announced the penetration of the American forces into a corner of Manila city.

"Japan yielded Saipan and Omiyajima to the Americans. The battle of Luzon has now reached a crucial stage. At this situation, I cannot help feeling a shock," stated Mr. Obata, who lost his brother Lieutenant General Hideyoshi Obata on Omiyajima. "The expression 'sure victory' is misleading," he continued, "for the term may even suggest an easy victory. Nothing can be further from the truth."

"If this misconception persists, people will look only on the bright side of things, shutting their eyes to grim realities, he declared. "Confronted with remorseless realities, they will lose their mental balance, if they remain in that state of mind. The misconception must be removed at all cost.

"Sure victory is identical with sure death, which means the readiness of every Japanese to lay down his life in defense of his country. If 70,000,000 out of 80,000,000 lay down their lives, 10,000,000 will still remain to win final victory. That is the only way to secure victory in this struggle. Before being convinced of sure victory, therefore, we must resolve to defend our constitution and tradition with death.

"Japan cannot be compared with the United States in point of material resources and production," he added. "What enables the Japanese to defeat a larger Power is the resolve to defend their fatherland defying all calculations of victory and defeat, for without this resolve neither increased war production nor invention of new weapons can be of any use. Our leaders should frankly reveal the real state of affairs, while our people on their part must be ready for any emergency. A nation ready for the supreme sacrifice can afford to remain indifferent to the American penetration into Manila."

SABURO KURUSU RELIEVED OF POST AT OWN REQUEST

Ambassador Will Be Entrusted With Non-Regular Job at Foreign Office

Ambassador Saburo Kurusu has been relieved of his post at his own request and entrusted with a non-regular job in the Foreign Office, it was announced by the Cabinet on Thursday.

Mr. Kurusu has been in the diplomatic service for 35 years since 1910. As Director of the Foreign Office Commercial Affairs Bureau which post he assumed in 1932, Mr. Kurusu made a remarkable contribution to the country's progress as in those days Japan particularly needed expansion of her overseas trade.

Among his classmates are Dr. Nobumi Ito, former President of the Board of Information, and Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister. After serving as Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Brussels and Berlin, Mr. Kurusu was dispatched to Washington in November of 1941 as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to assist Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura in the Japanese-American negotiations then in progress.

Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he returned here in August, 1942 by exchange ship and has since devoted himself to important affairs of the Foreign Office. Although he has now been relieved of his official post, Mr. Kurusu is expected to continue to work for the interests of Japan's diplomatic services.

Funeral for Col. Kondo

Funeral services for the late Colonel Dempachi Kondo, staff officer, who died in action on January 8, during his trip in South China on official business, will be held at 10 a.m. Friday, at his Suginami residence under the sponsorship of the General Staff Office. The service will be conducted in accordance with Shinto rites.

The late Colonel Kondo, after graduating from the Military Staff College, was active as staff officer at the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters. Following the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia he was dispatched to China on 10 occasions on important liaison missions.

Rear Adm. Tamashiro Dies

Rear Admiral Toshiharu Tamashiro died in action, it was announced by the Kure Naval Station on Thursday.

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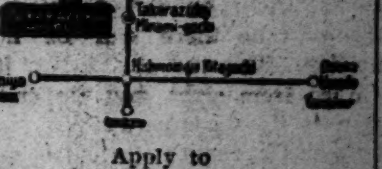

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1945

Germany's Outlook

The spectacular rapidity with which the Soviet armies have advanced toward Germany's inner defense lines on the Eastern Front has undoubtedly created a situation which contains potentialities of significant developments within the very close future. In fact the Germans themselves have not been at all hesitant in admitting the seriousness of the crisis.

But it would indeed be a folly to conclude rashly that the war in Europe is therefore approaching the end. Even enemy experts like the American Hanson Baldwin and the British Cyril Falls point out how extremely improbable it is that the Soviet forces will be able to push on all the way to Berlin on their present offensive drive without a halt. Although such a dampening observation on the part of the Americans and the British may be motivated in part by their jealous uneasiness over Soviet power while their own operations on the Western Front remain relatively stalled in contrast, actual events nevertheless seem to be bearing out this prediction. Certain it is that there are substantial reasons to be confident that Germany is far from the end of her power.

The very willingness of the Germans to emphasize of their own accord the critical character of the present situation is an evidence of their strength. It reflects a determination to face the facts without flinching, a determination which could not exist if they did not have unshakable confidence in their ability to surmount all obstacles. Indeed the heroic efforts of the entire German population, fired by the realization of their situation, is already showing tangible results in the marked stiffening of the German defense. Marshal Zhukov's armies in the Oder sector, moreover, have already ventured into such an exposed position that they have become vulnerable to grave risks whether they stop or whether they continue, while they must by now have reached the virtual end of their supply facilities. Close as they have come to Berlin, therefore, it is most probable that they will have to halt to reorganize their positions. In fact this salient already seems to have become stabilized to a considerable extent.

This pause may well prove to be the opportunity which the Germans will seize to bring their own reserve power into play to create a turning point which will result in a radical change in the general situation. Even if the Soviet armies should penetrate to Berlin, however, for all the propaganda effect such a contingency may have, the basic strategic situation would still remain unchanged. There would still be the inevitable pause in the Soviet drive at some point and the same opportunity for the Germans to turn the tide. Whether that point be now or at a place forty or fifty or sixty miles hence would make little difference in the final outcome. Prussia under Frederick the Great survived the capture of Berlin to emerge gloriously triumphant in the end. Certainly the present situation is no less promising for Germany today than was the situation for Prussia in 1759.

But even more in the underlying factors of the political situation than in the strategic situation are to be found the reasons for Germany's unconquerability. The recklessness with which the Soviets have pushed their offensive and the frantic desperation with which the Anglo-Americans are trying to get their own offensive rolling cannot be justified as being sound from a strictly military point of view. It means that both the Soviet and the Anglo-American military efforts are being unnaturally rushed out of political considerations.

These political considerations are based on the realization on the part of both the Soviets and the Anglo-Americans that, in view of their fundamentally antagonistic aims, their cooperation will become increasingly difficult with the passage of time. Their rivalry over the control of the so-called "liberated" areas and the disaffection of the peoples of these areas are bound to lead sooner or later to an explosion which will wreck their present alliance. They realize that they must win a quick victory before political complications should overtake them, or else their alliance will become disrupted entirely and cause them to forfeit all chances of victory. They must win quickly or never; theirs is a race against time as well as a race of each against the others to stake off as large a share of the spoils for itself as possible. Hence they are being forced to take desperate risks which cannot be justified from a military point of view.

Germany need only continue her resistance, therefore, for the enemy power to break up of itself. However much German territory her enemies may occupy for a time, they are bound to split eventually over the complicated political problems which will arise among them. Thus Germany can never be conquered.

Moreover, Europe of the future can never be peacefully administered under the system of rival spheres of influence which Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union will be bound to set up. Only a unified and integrated continent of Europe under a rational and scientific system administered by the Continental Europeans themselves, such as that envisaged in Germany's conception of the New Order in Europe, has any chance of functioning successfully. Even the satellites of the enemy who now seem to oppose Germany will realize this fact when they have gained a little more experience with the policy of partitioning which the Anglo-American-Soviet rivalry will inevitably bring about. A wholesale revolt of all the "liberated" peoples will then break out, and Germany's conception of the New European Order will prevail in the end.

Against such inexorable fundamental political forces, no military force will be of any avail. Germany need only bide her time to win, for Germany's cause is at one with the inexorable destiny of Europe. The military invasion of Germany may delay the victory and cause needless confusion and chaos, and in that sense the present situation may well be considered serious, but as to the eventual outcome there can be no question. The end of the war is still far from sight, and the end, when it does come, will be one in which Germany's essential aims will prevail.

A Year Ago Today

February 9, 1944

General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters issued an official communique dated today, stating that Japanese Air Units attacked and bombed Finschhafen on New Guinea Island as well as two places on New Britain Island, according to a dispatch reaching Lisbon from Melbourne.

• • •

German troops have started the offensive against the anti-Axis bridgeheads of Nettuno and Anzio, and military quarters in Berlin stated that the Germans had taken the initiative in the Aprilia sectors from the west, north and northeast. Notwithstanding the stubborn enemy defense the German forces succeeded in breaking through the anti-Axis positions and in attaining their objective. Violent enemy counterattacks, supported by tanks and ships' artillery, were repulsed.

• • •

A formation of eight large enemy planes attempted a night raid on Otorishima Island in the mid-Pacific but all were repelled by our Garrison Forces stationed there. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

• • •

Japanese Army Air Units took advantage of the moonlight to hit the Suichuan airfield, where they destroyed five or six enemy planes, including large ones, on the ground, and dealt serious damage to the enemy. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

AMERICAN PRODUCTION FALLS

U.S. Forced to Suspend Reconversion to Meet New Situation

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The United States Government announced the suspension of the industrial reconversion order on November 11. It is understood that the decision was made as the result of consultation between General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Western Europe, and President Franklin Roosevelt. The order for the suspension of industrial reconversion was decided on by the War Production Board, the Wartime Manpower Commission and Office of War Mobilization.

The adoption of this measure was undoubtedly the result of the terrific German counteroffensive which was launched on the Western Front. It means that, despite the vast quantity abundance of war materials at their command, the American forces came across a shortage because of the unexpectedly great German onslaught. It means further that the European conflict will not be over in short order. At any rate, as America is forced to put in further efforts toward increasing her war productions, it is not hard to imagine that her war economy will be considerably affected by the new order.

It is true that since the start of 1944 the United States tried to ensure necessary war production as a prerequisite for the prosecution of the war, at the same time encouraging the reconversion program. On one hand, she was forced to warn the people against being too optimistic regarding the war in Europe, but on the other she was forced to do something to cope with the diminishing orders for war materials.

This tendency was seen in the way Donald Nelson, the head of War Production Board, acted. It was Nelson who from 1943 worked up various reconversion schemes and finally on August 15 permitted the reconversion of 79 civilian items. But due to his overzealousness in the matter, Nelson was forced to resign. So it became necessary for the President to reconstruct the War Production Board. What he did was to rename the Office of War Mobilization as the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and transfer on October 7, 1944 the work of reconversion from the War Production Board to the new office. A new office was also created to take charge of the problem of training of demobilized soldiers and their re-employment. Even the shipbuilding king Kaiser was specially ordered by Roosevelt to work out the reconversion program.

It is claimed that up to November 11 the number of factories which had been granted permission to switch back to civilian production ran up to about 1,000. The majority of these consisted of railroad plants and farm machinery factories which had hitherto been engaged in war production.

Countermeasure Adopted

Under this reconversion program it is reported that the War Production Board had formerly allocated during the last quarter of 1944 a total of 200,000 tons of carbon steel, which was further increased by an additional allotment of 100,000 tons of carbon steel and 25,000 tons of steel alloys. Also the Board abolished the restrictions on magnesium. While releasing 15,000,000 pounds of steel for reconversion purposes, it permitted the production of civilian goods such as oil heating furnaces, refrigerators and other goods requiring the use of metal.

It goes without saying that such a reconversion program was meant to deal with economic disturbances to be caused by a great curtailment in war production. This was the situation which confronted the War Production Board. In other words, it had to exercise special care to assure full war production and, at the same time, meet the popular demands. So what the Board did as a partial countermeasure was to check on applications for industrial reconversion. The Board determined first if the applicants had any reserve labor and machinery for the production of peacetime goods and if this qualification was met, then the reconversion permit was issued.

But in spite of the efforts he Board made the index of production plainly showed a downward curve. The Government as well as the people concerned naturally began to show considerable concern. In observing the index number released by the Federal Reserve Board from its investigation of industrial conditions, there was a 15 point drop between the index of August, 1944, and November, 1943. In other words, wherein the index number was 235 in June, 231 in July, and 232 in August of 1944, the index figure in August and November of 1943 was respectively 242 and 247. Thus, the index figure which had already shown a downward tendency in the first half of last year continued the same tendency during the last half.

However, in checking up on the development of various industrial conditions for 1944, we notice a considerable increase of direct war production. The heavy industries on the other hand showed a considerable downward tendency, the downward tendency in the light industries being particularly conspicuous. According to the Federal Reserve Board index number, the production index of the heavy industries was 349 in August, 1944, as against 355 in August, 1943; in the light industries it dropped from 178 in August, 1943, to 166 in August, 1944.

In regard to the production of direct was supplies the index number for August, 1944, was 115 and 105 in August, 1943. But in November and December of 1943, the indices were 117 and 118 respectively.

Now in going over the labor situation in the United States, the number of men engaged in production was 52,250,000 in September, 1944, a decrease of 700,000 as compared with September, 1943. But due to the increase of drafts the number of unemployment showed a decrease of about 200,000 from the 960,000 mark of September, 1943.

The export trade of the United States runs as ever into an enormous figure. According to the report of the Commerce Department, the export trade from January to August, 1944, reaches an unprecedented figure of $9,606,000,000. Of this amount exports under the Lend-Lease Act occupy $7,674,000,000. This does not include the amount of war supplies that went to the American forces abroad.

The above is the present general survey of America's war economy. It looks as if she is faced with a changing situation. Confronted with these circumstances, she has been forced to revamp her war economy. We can take it for granted that her war economy will face for the first time a stage of serious commotion,

ORIENTAL MORALITY

Wang Ching-wei Devoted Greater Part of His Life to Realization of New Asia

By HIROSHI IZAWA
Managing Director of the Association for the Service To the State Through Speech

A great leader was lost to Greater East Asia with the death of Wang Ching-wei. Wang Ching-wei himself must, indeed, have felt a great regret in leaving his gigantic task of China's reconstruction unfinished. So many administrative policies were still left undone.

However, in the five years which have passed since the National Government returned to Nanking, an unshakable foundation has been laid and various constructive measures have been carried out systematically and comprehensively. And with many talented leaders to carry on the torch of reconstruction, Wang Ching-wei's ideals and objectives will be carried on with vigor and unquestioned loyalty.

It is unthinkable that the faith, spirit and character of Wang Ching-wei will cease to exist and be forgotten by his countrymen. It can be said that Wang Ching-wei, as one of the foremost leaders in the great historic movement for the awakening of the peoples of entire Greater East Asia to East Asiatic consciousness has fulfilled his mission on earth.

Wang Ching-wei's distinguished services are permanent and there is no doubt that able leaders will carry on his noble work with the same spirit with which he had served his country. At the Greater East Asia Assembly held in Tokyo in November, 1943, Wang Ching-wei's determined plea for "Asia's freedom" is common knowledge. He urged the complete removal of the Anglo-American concept of individualism and utilitarianism and the substitution in its place of the traditional spirit of Asiatic morality. In this statement are made clear the ideological basis of the Greater East Asia War and the objective for mutual cooperation of the races of Greater East Asia. In a word, the kernel of Wang Ching-wei's ideal was "the furtherance and actualization of Greater East Asia morality."

True Follower of Dr. Sun

As is widely known, Wang Ching-wei was one of the leading disciples of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He was not however, content merely to advocate the principle of "Asia for the Asiatics." He went a step further. He put his ideals based on "the spirit of Oriental morality" into actual practice. Here we can see the rich philosophic mind of Wang Ching-wei, the advanced character of his views regarding the whole of Asia, and the characteristic personality of a cultured and sincere Asiatic. His political reasoning is clearly Oriental and likewise Japanese in character. It is understandable, then, why he had maintained close Sino-Japanese cooperation—to share happiness and sufferings jointly. In other words, this political aspiration conforms with Japan's conception regarding an ideal world order. Wang Ching-wei was, indeed, a foremost leader in China, a leader who broke away from European civilization and returned to Asiatic essence.

Men have usually experienced changes in ideas as they grew into maturity. Wang Ching-wei, too, passed through many stages of thought. He had steeped himself into the principle of Western individualism, even delved into the intricacies of Communism; but after years of trial and suffering in serving his country he finally found a definite Asiatic standard of morality to which he gave the last years of his life and of which he endeavored to lay a permanent foundation. It is man of Wang Ching-wei's caliber who can arrive at such a conclusion. As he was a man of action, he was able to translate his ideas into the policies of his government.

Western Influence on China

Directly contrary to the spirit of Oriental morality is the Western spirit of materialism and utilitarianism. There are here two parallel lines of world philosophy. Modern China, for a while, was drifting helplessly in the vortex of utilitarianism. China's history since the fall of its last dynasty gives abundant proof of the extremities of Western influence. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was himself a product of Western influence. Wang Ching-wei, too, at one time was an exponent of Westernism. In fact, all leaders in China had made the West their standard of imitation. Little wonder that China enjoyed no more than a colonial status.

The Opium War of 1840 has been recorded by historians as singular and outrageous. One French geographer referred to this war as "a war without justification, nowhere to be witnessed in the history of the world." Indeed it was a robbery of China by English imperialism, a violation of international decency. This was the beginning of European exploitation of China. From this wound in the corner of China's vast Empire the venom had rapidly spread to other strategic seaports and inland villages until China was left paralyzed and destitute of national strength, her future forlorn and fettered by the avaricious domination of the West. Dr. Sun Yat-sen started a national movement to free China from such a foreign domination and to bring her up to modern standards. But his program of national reconstruction was too Western in approach and conception.

The American policy in China in substance was merely an imitation of British imperialism. Did not Americans refer to the Chinese as "superior human cow?" A wolf in sheep's clothing, America had China's 400,000,000 deceived. Her object was manifestly to oust the influence of other Powers in this vast continent and become the sole heir to its resources and wealth. The Nine Power Treaty was her means toward this end.

China brought about its own misfortune by misunderstanding Japan's intention in Asia. There were a few far-sighted patriots however, who advocated close harmony and cooperation with Japan as a key to her prosperity and independence in Asia, but they were merely voices in the wilderness. Too many who were anti-Japanese in their sentiments were in power. Wang Ching-wei who boldly issued a proclamation for Sino-Japanese amity, following the Manchurian Incident, was definitely one of the far-sighted men in China.

The outbreak of the Greater East Asia War offered an opportunity to the truly Asiatic Chinese to assume commanding positions in their country's future direction. The fountain head of their common ideas was Oriental morality so long obscured under the veneer of Western materialism. That spirit of Oriental morality is no other than the faith expressed in the Imperial Rescripts: "To let all nations of the world have each its proper place, ..." "To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy."

The "Hakko-ichiu" (Universal Brotherhood) spirit upheld by Japan for the past 3,000 years has come to be the motivating spirit of the nations of Greater East Asia. The peoples of Greater East Asia had by tradition the capacity to awaken to this great ideal. Asia is now not only saved but there are now unmistakable signs of the approach of a new Asaitic order in the Orient.

Origin of Oriental Morality

Oriental morality is a unique development. From time immemorial the valleys of the Hwang Ho, Yangtze, Tigris, Euphrates, Mekong, Salween, Indus, Irrawaddy had been the birthplace and nursing ground of innumerable farming families. Soil and man became one in unity and out of this relationship has slowly evolved an agrarian civilization. Out of necessity for common protection and welfare grew concepts of family unity neighborliness, neighborhood and village cooperation. A sense of morality was developed which became the basis of their customs, manners, and beliefs. Naturally, therefore, such a morality differs basically from that of Western morality which grew out of commerce and trade relations.

The discovery of the trade routes to the East hastened the penetration of Western Powers. Asia was rudely awakened from its long slumber of seclusion, but simultaneously the intrusion of the Western materialistic civilization into the East marked the beginning of unhappiness in Asia. With India as the focal point, most of the peoples in Asia were enslaved by the Western Powers. Then too there was the gradual recession of Asiatic morality and spirit. Materialistic ideas replaced the agrarian morality of the East and made inroads into moral concepts, religion and social forms. Most of the Asiatic peoples in time became colonial subjects of the imperialistic Powers of the West. Moreover, the plan of the West to Europeanize the East had at its root the ambitious undertaking of destroying all Asiatic civilization.

Not only land but all earthly possessions were taken away from the local inhabitants. Their spirit of resistance was reduced to such a low state that they were merely skeletons of their former selves, spiritless and thoroughly whipped, living a life of helpless submission.

If it had not been for Japan, the last bulwark of defense against Western imperialism, aggression and exploitation, all of Asia would have probably been divided up into colonies of Western Powers. At the beginning of the 20th century, Asia's fate was like a candle before a wind, uncertain and doubtful to the extreme. Against this ominous uncertainty, this mad rush of Western imperialism to seize more colonies, Japan rose to build a strong defense line. The first frontal clash was the Russo-Japanese War.

Nippon's adamant attitude had been a sturdy protection against foreign domination. That Japan had remained unconquered had slowed the progress of foreign imperialistic designs. The Greater East Asia War may be said to be Japan's appeal to arms to free the whole of Asia from the greed, lust, and dominance of Western imperialism. She has entered into a sacred war to establish a new order in the world as well as in Asia. The new order so conceived has at its central aim the establishment of a prosperous international order, where there will be no exploitation of the backward and unprotected races. In this new order the spirit of Oriental morality will be revived.

Asia's self-awakening became a reality with Japan's declaration of war against the United States and Britain. Out of the disorderly chaos and spiritless defeatism deliberately implanted into the minds of colonial inhabitants, a new force had been discharged. The dormant force intrinsically Asiatic in character has once again been awakened to resist the encroachment of the West upon Asia's shores. Imbued with the spirit of Oriental morality, they are now a force to be reckoned with, a gigantic tidal wave that will crush the invading mechanized hordes of the West. In due time the new order in Asia will be the fountain source of a new order in the world.

JAPANESE WOMANHOOD

Heroic Sacrifice of Women in Saipan Lauded

By MASAO OTSUKI
Professor at Kyoto Imperial University

A solemn silence fell upon the whole nation at home as it heard the tragic news of the supreme sacrifices made by the entire Japanese population left behind on Saipan Island in the Marianas. Not a murmur of despair nor a note of woe was heard. Instead heads bowed everywhere, in brief silence, to pay homage and to express profound gratitude to the men who fought and died and to the women who also gallantly gave up their lives.

We men, I think, strong though we seem, are in reality soft, and this is especially true of family men. Who would not falter for a moment when thoughts of home flash through his mind? How courageous must have been the men on Saipan Island who smashed though the enemy lines to meet their deaths of else to take their own lives away bravely when all hope proved in vain. Behind the accomplishment of these meritorious exploits, the humble but powerful assistance of Japanese womanhood, no doubt, played a substantial role.

Howsoever brave the bravest of our men may be, their hearts must surely waver as they stand at the threshold of death faced with the stark reality that they leave behind them their wives and daughters in the midst of the enemy on an isolated isle. Much as they might be resolved to give up their lives in the loyal fight, anxiety, perhaps, must still linger in their eyes.

Different Tale in Saipan

The Saipan tragedy, however, unfolds a different tale. That the men of Saipan were able to fight as gallantly as they did, free from an anxiety about the destinies of their homefront, is unmistakably due to their implicit faith in their wives and daughters to follow in their wake, even though this meant the taking of their own lives when the crucial moment arrived. And thus, the whole band—the young and old alike—fell with peace in mind.

Fortunate are the men of Japan. For where else in the world can you find a country where women, in similar circumstances, possess the tenacious will to take their lives of their own free will. With the exception of the women of Japan, you will find, I daresay, none, absolutely none.

I once heard it mentioned that a high Chinese official had made the following remark. "The idea of we, Chinese people," he said, "is to live a life which permits residence in a foreign styled mansion with a Japanese lady for a wife and with Chinese food to eat." While this remark might be construed as an insult to Japanese womanhood it may also, on the other hand, be taken as a complimentary statement revealing the high envious position which Japanese women occupy in the world as model wives.

It is my belief, from all that I have seen and heard, that Japanese women are the most chaste and most motherly of all women in the world. As soon as they are married and settle down to a domestic life, their self-desires or wants are obliterated. As a result, therefore, they develop the virtues of perseverance, fortitude, and a tenacious will to an almost astonishing degree.

Stronger in Time of Sorrow

Among all women in the civilized countries in the world, it has been said that the Japanese women are the only ones who bear without a cry the agonizing pains suffered at childbirth. Another instance of the fortitude of Japanese women is one which we frequently experience in the course of our daily lives. At the home of a family which mourns the loss of a beloved child, we often see the father worn down with sorrow and unable to receive the guests who have arrived to express their condolences and share the sorrow of the family in its bereavement. The mother, however, subdues her sorrow and attends to the affairs with her usual care. Only after the funeral ceremony is over and the guests have departed does she begin to weep in grief and lament the loss of her beloved child.

This example generally met with throughout Japan is not a revelation of the hard-hearted nature of Japanese women but, on the contrary, one of the finest expositions of the amazing will power of Japanese mothers who suppress and will not show outwardly the overwhelming sentiments of sorrow which gnaw at their hearts.

Before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, there was a time when the flame of ancient and traditional Japanese womanhood dimmed down to a very feeble glow in certain women societies in the metropolitan cities. In these exclusive circles an alien atmosphere for a while prevailed. Despite these facts, however, there still existed in reality the strong and deep-rooted traditions of Japanese femininity, fresh and unadulterated as they were 3,000 years ago.

Some ten years ago, when I stopped at Hawaii on my way home after a period of study in Europe and America, an American gentleman, a professor at the University of Hawaii and at the same time an expert on the staff of the experimental station of the sugar industries, kindly placed his time at my disposal by acting as my guide throughout the island.

True Also With Niseis

Pointing to the little and grown up Nisei (Japanese born in America) girls, he said: "As you can see for yourself, the American educational policy makes possible the complete Americanization of the Nisei girls in Hawaii. Their dress and outward appearances, of course, their conduct, their thoughts and the way they think, are not in the least different from that of American girls. Success has been achieved as far as those things go. But let those Nisei girls marry and settle down and you will find that as soon as they do so, they change almost overnight. The next day, they once more became typical Japanese girls. Why! even the very girls who have had a university education react in the same way."

The aforementioned remarks thus confirm the utter failure of American educational policy in regard to the total Americanization of Japanese women. A study of the agricultural conditions obtaining on the island which compelled me make a fairly long stay in Hawaii enabled me to substantiate the truth of that professor's observations.

At the time, the young Nisei women in Hawaii were not the only ones who were given to American ways and things. The appearance, the manner of talking, and the ways of life of our young women commonly seen on the Ginza were not less but, perhaps, more American than that displayed by their second generation sisters in Hawaii. But yet all of them, once married and sworn to family life, would revolutionize their lives and, without exception, submit themselves to the traditions of Japanese womanhood.

Turning our thoughts to the brave women of Saipan who, without complaint, bore their troubles to the end, who responding to the sublime faith of their men followed them in death, a death made nobler by the poniard thrust not by the foe but their own, let the women revert to their ancient traditions, all their own; let the women with their characteristic strength and tenacious will join with their men and fight, with one heart and one soul, continuously and doggedly until victory marks the end. Remember this. Without their mothers and their wives the incomparable valor and mighty strength of Japanese manhood would not be!

KEY TO CURRENCY PROBLEMS OF CHINA

America and Britain Are at Cross Cross Purposes

Editor's Note: The following article by Masaji Yoshida which appeared in the Keizai Shinshi takes up comprehensively the general question of currency policy in China. It is an important contribution to the study of the currency problems on the continent.

II

Anglo-American Designs

Let me conclude this article by commenting upon the Anglo-American machinations in relation to currencies and gold standard.

J. M. Keynes' proposal announced in April of 1943 in Britain, and White's plan in the United States some time later, and also the scheme adopted by the International Monetary Conference held in the summer of 1944, have invariably been tentative proposals of a conspicuously propagandistic character.

We have to be fully on our guard against the enemies' designs. Moreover, we must also conduct a full study to prepare a sound and powerful currency proposal for Greater East Asia in such a way that it can fully prove itself superior to the enemy's proposals.

The United States and Britain are at cross purposes regarding the problems of the postwar currency system. But, they agree more or less on the idea that there will be no new international currency, but that they intend to employ the gold standard as the medium of international settlement. This is doubtless an indication of the Anglo-American ambition to secure their financial hegemony over the world by means of their gold as they did before this war, for the United States has in her possession nearly 80 per cent of the gold stock of the entire world while Britain is the world's biggest gold producer.

Keynes' Statement

There can be no better criticism of the Anglo-American postwar currency proposals than Keynes' statement made after the first World War. Without going fully into the details of the currency proposals of the Anglo-American camp, let us cite here a passage from Keynes' work ("A Tract on Monetary Reform," Chapter 4, Section 3).

"The gold standard is primarily a type of managed currency. The United States, holding a huge quantity of gold, is unable to maintain its value at a rational price. The gold standard is, essentially a barbarous relic. We can not today be free from the managed currency, whether we like it or not.

"That paper currency is convertible into gold, does not mean that the value of gold will be immune from revision by the central bank (arbitrarily it suit the government's convenience.)

"If the gold standard should be resumed in the future, its stabilization will solely depend upon whether or not the United States will be so silly as to accept more gold than she wants and so clever as to maintain the accepted gold at a fixed price.

"The return to the gold standard as a natural outcome of today's world distribution of gold will inevitably mean our giving in to the predominance of the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, in regard to the stabilization of commodity prices and the preservation of the international credits."

American Currency Complications

Although the United States is said to be affording monetary assistance to the Chungking regime, there lacks precise information regarding concrete ways in which this assistance is given. But, the United States must at least have taken it upon herself to print paper currency for the regime. It is highly doubtful whether the plan reported since last winter, for the United States' remittance of two hundred million Americas dollars in gold to Chungking has already been carried out.

A big embarrassment is caused to the Chungking regime in dealing with the American dollar notes brought by American soldiers who were dispatched into the interior points of China and gold remittances from the United States. These American dollar notes and remittances do not reinforce the fapi, the legal tender of the Chungking regime, but provide, on the contrary, means among the Chinese people for the escape of the fapi funds into the American currency. The greater the influx of American notes or remittances in gold into the areas under the Chungking regime, the worse does the external value of the legal tender of the Chungking regime become. This alone suffices to illustrate the United States' ill-purport and the Chungking regime's feebleness and ignorance.

(End)